

THE POCHE WEEKLY RECORD.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1877

AFRAID OF THE DEVIL.—A painful scene appears, by the account given of it in the Stirling Journal, to have occurred on Sunday, April 8, in a church near Gartmore, England, in that county. The minister, who is in the habit of warning his congregation on special occasions against the machinations of the evil one, was delivering a discourse on his favorite theme, when suddenly a large window blind and roller behind the pulpit lost its hold, falling right over the preacher and completely concealing him for a time from his flock. In its descent the roller smashed a number of window panes, and the clatter of the falling glass added panic to the already terrified condition of the enraptured congregation. Ignorant of the cause of the sudden darkness and horrible noise, he thought he might have exceeded the bounds of discretion in his denunciations of the devil, who had therefore arrived hastily in person bent on retaliation. A frightful shriek of "I am gone!" echoed through the church, and the maddened preacher with one bound cleared the pulpit, nor ever stopped until he reached the extreme corner of the edifice. It may be well imagined that the suddenness of this alarming incident and its dramatic nature exercised a most powerful effect on the nerves of all who witnessed it. Fortunately there was no general panic or the consequences might have been serious; but the story should be a lesson to those ministers who touch upon the personality of the devil to retain their self-possession under any circumstances, and not to leave the pulpit unless absolutely ejected from it by force.

When John D. Lee was executed March 23d, U. S. Attorney Howard said that he possessed evidence, given to him by John D. Lee, that implicated several of the most prominent members of the Mormon Church in the massacre at Mountain Meadows, and although weeks have come and gone since then, Mr. Sumner Howard has not caused an arrest, nor even attempted to cause one, and is likely to do all he possibly can to prevent any. The public need not look for any more arrests of Mountain Meadows butchers, unless the Administration deposes some of the U. S. officials in Utah Territory, and put reliable and trustworthy men in their places.

M. T. Patrick, of the firm of Gilmer Salisbury & Patrick, has secured a \$17,000 contract for temporary mail service, six times a week, from April 20th to September 30th next, over the route between Sidney, Nebraska, and Deadwood, in the Black Hills. It has been known for some time that Messrs. Gilmer, Salisbury & Patrick were intending to control the stage lines to the Black Hills on the various routes, including that of Fort Pierre, and it will be seen by the above that one of the firm has now secured the mail contract from Sidney.

We publish in this issue the deposition of Edwin Gilman, giving dates and reasons why United States Attorney Howard, of Utah, employed him to see John D. Lee and obtain a confession from him. No matter what Gilman's reputation here in Nevada is, his statement appears very plausible and, if true, of which there is hardly a doubt, places Attorney Howard in a very bad position before the public.

Governor Cullom, of Illinois, publishes all applications for pardon, with the names of those who sign the document. The adoption of a similar rule in all the States would operate as a very perceptible check on the freedom with which men sign petitions in behalf of convicts concerning whom they know nothing.

John D. Lee betrayed the Arkansas emigrants, Attorney Howard betrayed Lee, President Hayes betrayed the men who placed him in the Presidential chair and Wade Hampton betrayed the President who made him a Governor. Now, Nicholls, your turn next.

The Deadwood postoffice has been run upon an original plan, according to a correspondent. He says that the mail is dumped in a large box about two feet from the door of the store, and every one helps themselves.

James Jack, Brigham Young's treasurer, has concocted a "soothing syrup" so potent that it is guaranteed to quiet the nerves of even the United States officials in Utah.

They have a Humboldt Mining District down in Arizona. It is situated near the Black Canyon, and the miners are said to be extracting some very rich ore.

We would like to know how large an amount Brigham Young paid to secure the execution of John D. Lee?

An interesting race was rowed at Constantinople on April 12, between one of the Gettysburg's service cutters and a crack boat belonging to the English gunboat Cockatrice, manned by eight oars. The latter assumed the colors and racing dress and put on all the frills usually assumed by champion crews. The Cockatrice's crew challenged by tossing their oars under the Gettysburg's bows. The Gettysburg's boat was twenty-four feet long and the Cockatrice's twenty feet. The former was fully one-third heavier, but was exquisitely modelled. To equalize the race it was decided that the American crew should pull ten oars and carry a coxswain and 100 pounds dead weight. The course was two miles up the Bosphorus and return to an imaginary line drawn from the Gettysburg to the shore. The American crew pulled the distance in 38 m. 21s.; the English crew in 41 m. 33s. The Gettysburg's men won by fully one-third of a mile, taking the lead after the third stroke and increasing it to the end. The weather on the day of the race was delightfully fine. Sixty Americans on board the Gettysburg witnessed the race. The Britons came up as a champion crew, more or less trained, but the Americans spent two weeks in active training for the event.

John D. Lee promised the Arkansas emigrants if they would surrender he would give them food and take care of them, and after getting them in his power he slaughtered them in cold blood. U. S. Attorney Howard assured John D. Lee that if he would surrender to him a full confession concerning the massacre at Mountain Meadows that he (Howard) "was a man of his word and would take care of him (Lee)," and after securing Lee's confession he took especial care to see him executed. John D. Lee obeyed the orders of his master, Brigham Young, in killing the emigrants. Did Attorney Howard obey the same master in securing the execution of John D. Lee?

One of the proposed amendments to the State Constitution of California, to be voted upon at the next general election, provides that no person shall be allowed to vote unless he has been a citizen of the United States for at least one month. If that is adopted, the prolific source of illegal votes will be destroyed. Naturalization frauds are usually perpetrated a day or two before an election. When the election is over it is nobody's business to follow up the offenders, and it is seldom that anybody is caught.

The growth of taxation in New York presents an interesting study. In 1830 the levy was only \$2 per head of population; in 1850 it had risen to \$5 per head, and in 1876 it was \$20 per head, exclusive of the interest on the debt. In 1836 the rate of taxation was 35-100 of 1 per cent.; in 1850 it was 1.13 per cent.; in 1860 the valuation of property had been doubled and yet the rate was \$1.60; in 1870 it was 2.17 per cent.; in 1877 it is 2.67.

Marshal Nelson and Attorney Howard, of Utah, published a card in the papers of Salt Lake City, in which they said that certain parties were trying to obtain "blood money" from the Mormons. We believe you, gentlemen. How about that money Jim Jack, Brigham Young's treasurer, paid to the U. S. Attorney after the execution of Lee?

The friends of the Administration are chagrined at Wade Hampton because he has turned against them, and think he has acted very unpardonably. We really cannot observe any more wrong in Wade Hampton going back on the man who made him Governor than it was in the President of the United States going back on the men who made him President.

Hon. Charles W. Perry, an ex-member of the Colorado Legislature, was kicked to death, thirty-three miles south of Denver, by a horse last week. He was a son of Hon. J. D. Perry, ex-President of the K. P. Railroad.

The statement that "Oregon Bill" was killed by the Ute Indians is denied by the San Juan papers.

The bill to organize a new Territory in the Black Hills, says that its name shall be Lincoln.

The Old Fellows and Masons of Deadwood are about to organize lodges and hold meetings.

"You didn't laugh at my stupidity before we were married; you always said I was a duck of a lover," grumbled a complaining husband. "Yes, that's so," replied the wife; "and a duck of a lover is almost sure to make a goose of a husband."

A Pennsylvania woman who went to Kansas a few years ago, writes back that she has done as well as could be expected, under the circumstances. She has had three husbands, two pairs of twins and theague.

GILMAN AGAINST HOWARD.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, COUNTY OF SALT LAKE.

Edwin Gilman, being duly sworn upon his oath, deposes and says:

I am forty years old; have lived in Salt Lake City for five years, and during that time have acted as U. S. Marshal under M. T. Patrick for about one year, and as guard at the Utah Penitentiary nearly five months under William Nelson, U. S. Marshal of Utah; I am a married man; have but one child two years old, and am the owner of a homestead in the Thirteenth Ward, in this city; at the request of Sumner Howard, U. S. Attorney of Utah, I went to the Utah Penitentiary on the 8th day of February, 1877, nominally to act as guard, but really at the special request of said Sumner Howard, U. S. Attorney, to induce John D. Lee to rid himself of his attorneys, and to put himself wholly and completely under his (Howard's) protection, and to place his exclusive reliance for future safety and pardon upon him (Howard), in consideration that he (Lee) should make a full and complete confession of everything within his knowledge connected with the Mountain Meadows Massacre. I was instructed by Howard to notify Lee that the decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory—not yet delivered—was against him; to tell him there was but one power on earth that could save him, and whenever he was through fooling with his lawyers he (Howard) would take care of him; I went to the Penitentiary pursuant to Howard's instructions, on the day above mentioned, and entered upon the duties of a guard; during all this time Lee occupied our guard-room during the day, and with his wife Rachel, an adjoining room during the night; he was not confined inside the Penitentiary proper during the time I was there, except one night; I repeated verbally to Lee, as near as I possibly could, Howard's instructions to me; he took the matter under consideration, consulted with Rachel, his wife, and accepted Howard's proposition, telling me to send Howard word to come up immediately, that he would confess all, "hit whom it may, high or low."

Lee also notified his counsel, Hoge and others, that he should "spend no more money in the case, as he had put his whole trust in God." I notified Howard of Lee's acceptance of the terms by letter on the 10th of February, and on the next day, the 11th (Sunday), Howard and Marshal Nelson came up and had a long interview together with Lee; on the 13th Marshal Nelson came up to the Penitentiary and had a long talk with Lee, and on the 14th Marshal Nelson, with Judge P. H. Emerson, came up and had a long conversation with Lee; on the 15th Sumner Howard and his clerk, Jerome B. Cross, came up, bringing writing paper for Lee's use; on this day Howard held a long private interview with Lee, of several hours' duration, in the guard-room adjoining where I stood, and I distinctly heard Howard say in an emphatic manner: "Mr. Lee, I am a man of my word; I will take care of you."

On the 19th Howard and Judge Tilford came up, and both had a private consultation with Lee, and on the 25th Attorney Howard and Marshal Nelson both visited Lee together; from the moment that Howard and Nelson left Lee on the 11th of February, 1877, he commenced writing his confession and appeared more cheerful and happy; gave up his tears, which were constant previous thereto, became calm, hopeful and industrious, and continued constantly at work until his confession was finished and delivered to Howard; I was present with Lee every day as a guard, and from time to time he read his confession to me, frequently leaving it upon the table for me to read, at the same time always warning me not to let Howard know that I had seen or heard it, because he had promised him no living being, not even Rachel, was to know its contents.

That confession, as published by Howard, is correct as far as it goes, but the most important and material parts of it were suppressed. As, for instance, Lee's confession, as read to and by me, charged Brigham Young with direct complicity with the Mountain Meadows Massacre, as an accessory before the fact, that Brigham Young had written letters to Dame and Haight, at Parowan, directing them to see that the emigrants were all put to death, save the children, who were too small to testify or know about the matter. He also said in that confession that Dame and Haight still had their letters in their possession, and that Dame had said that if he was pushed he would produce his letter, and that that Mrs. Haight had also declared that if her husband was brought to trial, she would produce the one sent to him; in short, Lee's confession, as read to and by me, fixed the responsibility of that massacre on Brigham Young and his primary orders issued therefor, and I believe that the suppression above stated was inspired and done at the suggestion of James Jack, Brigham Young's confidential clerk and treasurer, because both before and after it, Jack had repeated secret interviews with Howard in his (Howard's) office, and after the execution Howard told me that Jack owed him some \$1,700, and sent me to Jack to collect the same; I went there; I told Jack that Howard wanted the money; Jack said he could not pay all of it, but would pay a part.

Another promise which Lee made to Howard as a condition that Howard should have him first relieved and then pardoned, was that Lee should aid the authorities in capturing Haight, Higbee, Stewart and others, and should furnish other evidence to aid in their conviction that would corroborate his (Lee's) statements.

While these events were passing Howard instructed me to tell Lee not to send any papers to his counsel, W. W. Bishop, until he had first seen Howard. I told Lee accordingly, when he replied: "The papers are at the U. S. Marshal's office; I expect they have gone; am afraid it is too late." When he was finally gone from the Penitentiary to go to

Beaver, Rachel told me that he expected to be at his old home on the Colorado, making his garden inside of three weeks; and I believed from what Howard had said to me, and from Lee's compliance with Howard's requests that Lee never would be executed, but that he would be first relieved and then pardoned.

I was astonished at his execution. I make this statement from the fact that I consider Lee's death an outrageous breach of faith and promise to a man about going to his execution, and to show that I acted in good faith in obeying the orders of my superiors.

EDWIN GILMAN.
Salt Lake City, Utah, March 31, 1877.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

[From the Europa Sentinel.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The Stock Exchange of to-day says: We are glad to learn that the financial troubles of the Martin White Company are at an end. The company has been internally reorganized by the selection of a new Board of Directors and the appointment of a new Superintendent. The finances have been arranged on a satisfactory basis, and the work of development and reduction of ore will now proceed on a basis satisfactory to all.

SANTA CRUZ, May 1.—It is believed the murderers of De Forest are arrested, and under circumstances that make their conviction certain. Sheriff Orton, Under Sheriff Hunt and City Marshal Liddell have worked day and night. Striking the track of the assassins, they telegraphed in every direction, and sent citizens to watch buildings, bridges and localities where thieves do congregate. On the strength of a dispatch yesterday, at Watsonville, officers Jennings and Peckham arrested Jose Chumalia, a State Prison bird and an old denizen of this burg. This prisoner has partly confessed. At an early hour this morning, in the canyon back of Corralitos, officers Orton and Liddell arrested Francisco Arias, another State Prison boarder, having been sent from San Luis Obispo. Both prisoners are in jail at this place. It is rumored that Arias' overalls have spots of blood on them.

MERIDIAN, Miss., April 30.—An old feud culminated in a terrible tragedy yesterday at DeKalb, Kemper county, Mississippi. On Thursday last, R. W. Gulby, a prominent Democratic citizen, was waylaid and assassinated, and upon the affidavits of two negroes several of the alleged conspirators in the assassination were arrested. Yesterday afternoon a large party of men fired upon the prison, killing J. P. Gilmer, A. McClelland, John Chisholm and David Rosser, and mortally wounding William Chisholm, all white Republicans, except Rosser, who was a Democrat.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Proceedings looking to the recovery of \$150,000,000 are about to be commenced by the heirs of Colonel Becker, who lived here in 1801. The property claimed consists of six or seven blocks of buildings on York avenue, and extends from Vine to Green street. Claim is also made on a block of houses on Third street, New York City, and the entire town of Berksville, in Pennsylvania, and part of the surrounding country.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The debt statement shows a reduction of \$4,316,509 in currency; \$8,395,545 special deposits of legal tender; for the redemption of certificates of deposit, \$40,455,000; coin, \$103,439,740.

AUGUSTA, May 1.—Senator Blaine was last night chosen Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

LONDON, April 30.—In the House of Commons Gladstone gave notice that he should introduce five resolutions, in effect that England has just cause of complaint of the conduct of the Porte. Reference is made to Lord Derby's dispatch of last September, relating to the Bulgarian massacre, and the resolutions proceed to declare that until there is a change of conduct and guarantees be given, the Porte has no moral or material claim to the support of the British Crown; that in the midst of complications, and with war actually begun, the House earnestly desires the influence of England in the councils of Europe employed for the effectual development of liberty and local self-government in the disturbed provinces and harmonious action among the European Powers, with a view of exacting such means of government from Turkey as are necessary for the purpose of humanity and justice; for effectual defense against intrigue, and for security against the peace of the world. Gladstone stated that the resolutions would be submitted solely on his own responsibility. Sir Stafford Northcote appointed Monday next for debate on the resolutions.

EZERHOUM, April 30.—The Russians having concentrated and advanced, their siege trains have attacked the Turks before Kars. The battle commenced at daybreak on Sunday. Details are momentarily expected. Muekter Pasha is in Kars.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1.—The Porte reserves the right to search suspected vessels, both on the coast and at sea.

LONDON, May 1.—Mitchell, the American geographer, has arrived at Suva. He says the report of the capture of Gondar by the King of Shoa is untrue.

Nearly every regiment in the service has been recruited to the full number. Artillery at Woolwich arsenal were excused from muster yesterday on account of work—repairing wagons and ambulances, consisting of the field train. Seven twelve-ton guns have been shipped to Portsmouth, and four hundred tons of ammunition and arms are being shipped to Malta.

VIENNA, May 2.—The British Government is probably the only one that will return an answer to Russia's representation that she is acting in accordance with the wishes of Europe. The British answer may possibly indicate the limits within which England would not consider her interests threatened and would therefore remain neutral. The result of this seems to be that for the present there is an end to anything like concert, each Power being intent upon its own interests.

LONDON, May 1.—Following is an account of Hober Pasha running the blockade at Galatz, in his steamer, Retaima: The Admiral left Rostachuck at night and approached Galatz, which was guarded by torpedoes and heavy batteries, commanding the river lights. On the steamer were extinguished several rockets from the Roumanian shore. The steamer was discovered coming abreast the batteries. Heavy guns began to fire, but the Retaima was so close to the shore that the gunners were unable to press their guns sufficiently for the shots to take effect. The Admiral fired only one shot, and the Retaima passed into the Black Sea safely.

Companies of Royal Engineers of the School of Military Engineering here, are being made up to their war strength.

VERSAILLES, May 1.—The French Chambers reassembled to-day in the Chamber of Deputies. Duke DeCazes, laying the yellow book on the table, said the present complications found France free from any engagement. In the Eastern question the most absolute neutrality was guaranteed. The most scrupulous abstention will remain the basis of our policy.

A REMARKABLE FAMILY.—Mr. L. A. Cunningham reports that, the other day, he found a remarkable family on Shockey's prairie. The father was fifty-two years of age, the mother forty-four, and yet they rejoiced in the modest number of eighteen children, all born of one woman. In the number were five pairs of twins. They were all born in Arkansas, and the parents had only been married twenty-three years.—[Paris North Texas.]

Dyed worsteds wrapped in white paper have frequently been returned to dyers on account of the unevenness of color. An examination showed that the trouble is caused by the paper from which the chlorine and other bleaching agents had not been entirely removed. It is recommended to use blue paper, being colored with ultramarine, would not have any bad effects on the delicate shades of worsted.

President Elliot, of Harvard, says we need the cultivation of the historical sense and the preservation of old associations; and he desires that the ancient edifices that marked Boston peculiarities should be preserved. Each member of the Preservation Committee of the old South has pledged himself to raise \$1,000 for the object in view.

To give brilliancy to the eyes, shut them early at night, and open them early in the morning, and let the mind be constantly intent on the acquisition of knowledge, or on the exercise of benevolent feelings.

Born.

At Pioche, on Tuesday, May 1st, to the wife of Charles Clark, a son.

NEW TO-DAY.

Dissolution Notice.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, John Simpson retiring. The business will be continued by William Gedling, who will assume all liabilities and collect all outstanding bills against the concern.

WILLIAM GEDLING,
JOHN SIMPSON.
Bullionville, May 1, 1877. my3-30d

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE UNDERSIGNED own two-thirds interest (undivided) in certain silver mine in Bristol Mining District, Lincoln county, Nevada, known under its original and only true location name as the "Bully Boy Mine," but now claimed to be named, under a pretended second location, as the "Great Eastern Mine;" that any purchase or sale of said mine made without the consent or authority of the undersigned will be invalid, and all persons are hereby cautioned that one S. G. Steele and one Abe Ricards, who illegally claim the exclusive title to said mine, have no right to dispose of the same.

B. F. SIDES,
J. K. DUFF,
JOHN O'DAUGHERTY.
my3-60d

P. H. WAND'S SALOON,

Corner Main and Meadow Valley sts.

BEST WINES,

LIQUORS, Etc.

THIS IS DESERVEDLY A PLACE OF GEN. ERAL resort by all who indulge in a social glass. Give him a call.

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J. NESBITT

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MAIN AND LACOUR STREETS, POCHE, NEV.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

Utah Produce and

General Merchandise.

IMPORTED WINES

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LIQUORS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

D. C. CLARK

& BROTHER,

STONE STORE

LOWER MAIN STREET,

POCCE, NEVADA.

WHOLESALE

AND RETAIL,

—DEALERS IN—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

POWDER

FUSE,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE

my19-4f

BASE ORES WANTED!

I AM PREPARED TO PURCHASE

Pioche Silver Ores, Carry-

ing Lead,

And will pay the HIGHEST PRICE for the same delivered at

Milford, near Minersville,

Beaver County, Utah.

Ore producers will please confer with my

agents, Messrs. GRIFFIN & TODMAN.

February 10, 1877. J. D. WILLIAMS.

174-1f

UNDERTAKER.

LOUIS BETZ

WISHES TO INFORM THE PUBLIC OF

Pioche and vicinity that he is still in the

UNDERTAKING

BUSINESS.

And is ready to Furnish or Make any

Material necessary for

FUNERALS.

He has a large stock of Trimmings and the

necessary articles on hand.

READY-MADE COFFINS

Of all sizes always on hand

PLACE OF BUSINESS on Meadow Valley street,

opposite Miles Quillen's Brick Store.

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J. C. LYNCH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LIQUOR DEALER,

Cor. Main and Lacour streets,

POCCE, NEV.

—ALSO—

AGENT FOR THE CONSOLIDATED TO-

bacco Company of California.

CIGARS AND TOBACC,

Wholesale and Retail.

my31-1f

CHAS. STEIN & CO.,

MAIN STREET, POCCE, NEVADA,

STORAGE

—AND—

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers

—IN—

FINE WINES,

LIQUORS & CIGARS.

COUNTRY ORDERS

promptly attended to.

04-1f

MILES QUILLEN,

MEADOW VALLEY STREET,

Wholesale and

Retail Dealer in

WINE,

LIQUORS

AND CIGARS

GROCERIES

—AND—

PROVISIONS.

Sole Agent for the

SOLAR SALT COMPANY

FINE TABLE SALT

For Sale in large or small quantities.

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